THE TARIFF BILL REPORTED

Continued from First Page.

per pound or less, and on sugars after being refined, when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, a cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound and not more than 35 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; valued at above 35 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem. The weight of paper or other immediate wrappers, tickets, labels, cans, cartoons, boxes, of coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering shall be included in the dutiable weight of the merchandise.

The Tobacco Schedule. able for eight wrappers, if not stemmed, \$2 per pound; if stemmed, \$2.75 per pound; provided, that if any totacco imported in my bale, but or package, or in bulk shall contain exceeding 15 per centum thereof of leaves, suitable for eigar wrappera, the entire quantity of tolacco contained in such bale, box or package, or in bulk, shall be dutlable, if not stemmed, at \$2 per pound; if stemmed, at \$2.75 per

All other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, 65 cents per pound; if stemmed, 80 cents per pound.

Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions, not specially provided for in this act,

40 cents per pound. Suuff and snuff flower, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry, or damp, and pickled, secuted or otherwise, of all descriptions,

40 cents per pound. Cigars, eigareties, cheroots of all kinds. \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem; and paper cigars and cigarettes, in-cluding wrappers, shall be subject to the ies as are herein imposed upon Cigars.

Wood Schedule.

Schedule D-Wood and manufactures of Timber used for spars and in building wharves, I cent per cutic foot. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other

lumber of whitewood, sycamore, and basswood. \$1 per 1,000 feet board measure ber not specially provided for it this act, \$2 per 1,000 feet board measure but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rate berein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished 50 rents per 1,000 leet board measure; and if planed on one side and tengued and grooved. \$1 per 1,000 feet board meastengued and grooved, \$1.50 per 1,000 feet board measure, and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planting tongueing and grooving: Provided that in case any foreign country or dependency shall, either directly or indirectly, impose upon pine, spruce, elm, or other saw logs, or round manufactured timber, pulp wood, stave bolts, shingle bolts, or heading bolts, an export duty, discriminating crown does, and rents, customs regulations, or other buty or tax, when such articles, or any of then are experted or intended for expert to the United States from such country or dependency, then a duty of 25 per centum valorem upon the lumber mentioned in this paragraph scale be levied, cellected and paid in addition to the duty herein supposed when the same is imported from men country or dependency.

Paying posts, railroad ties, and tele thone, trolley, electric light and tele-

20 per centum ad valorem. Kindling wood in vandles not exceeding me-quarter of a cubic foot each, three-enths of 1 cent per bundle; if in larger numbles, three-benths of 1 cent for each additional quarter of a cubic foot or frac-Jonal part thereof.

Sawed toards, planks, deals, and all forms of sewed cedar, lignum-vitae, lance-wood, clony, box, granadilla, mahogany, msewood, satinwood, and all other cabine woods not further manufactured than sawed, 15 per centum of valorem; vencers of wood, and wood, unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act, 20 per pentum ad valorem.

Claphonods, \$1.50 per 1 000. Hubs, for wheels, posts, heading-bolts tave-bolts, Inst-blocks, Wagon-blocks, our blocks, heading-blocks, and all like block or sticks, rough-newn or sawed only, 20 per centum ad valorem-

Laths, 15 cents per 1,000 pieces. Pickets, palings, and staves of wood, of

all kinds, 10 per centum ad valorem. Shingles, 30 cents per 1,000. Casks and burrels (empty), sugar-b & thooks, and packing-toxes and packing-tox

shooks, of wood, not specially provided for athis act, 30 per centum ad valorem Chair cane or reeds, wrought or man factured from rattans or reeds, 10 per pared for basket-makers' use, 20 per sentumed valorem; n anufactures of osier or villow, 50 per centum ad valorem.

Toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substance, 11-2 cents per 1,000, and

House or cabinet furniture of wood, wholly or partly finished, and manufac teres of wood, or of which wood is the tomponent material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per sentum ad vatorem.

Wool and Manufactures of Wool. Schedule K -All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals shall divided for the purpose of fixing the futies to be charged thereon, into the three following classes

Chas 1, that is to say, merino, mestiza, mety, or metis wools or other wools of derino blood, immediate or remote, Down nothing woels, and wools of like characer with any of the preceding, including Bagdad wool, China lamb's wool, Castle Branca, Adrianople skin wool or butcher's wool, and such as have been beretofore sually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Ausralia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and else where, and also including all wools but bereitafter described or designated in closses 2 and 3.

Class 2 Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnthire, Flown combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools, of English blood, and hair of the camel angera goat, alpaca, and other like ant-

Class 3-Donskoi, native South American Dordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Rus dan camel's bair, and wools heretofore imported from Turkey, Greece, Syria and discwhere.

The duty of wools of the first class. which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subject if imported un washed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes, which shall be ported scoured, shall be three times the buty to which they would be subjected f Imported unwashed. The duty, which has been increased in

value by the rejection of any part of he original fleece, shall be twice the duty o which it would be otherwise subject. The duty upon wool, which shall be re tuced in value by the admixture of dir or other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise

The duty upon all wools and hair of the first class shall be 11 cents per pound, and oon all wools or hair of the second clas-

On woods and on camels' balt of the third class of the value of 13 cents or less per pound, including charges, and ca common goat hair, the duty shall be 32 per centum ad valorem. On wools and on camels' hair of the

third class, the value exceeding 13 cents per pound, including charges, 50 per centum ad valorem.

Wools on the skin shall pay the same rate as other wools. On shoddy, and all other wastes, 30

ents per pound. On woolen rags, 10 cents a pound, Wools and bair in any state of manu facture beyond washed or scoured pay the same duty as wool manufacture

On ropings and yarns, cloths and knit fabrics the duties are as in the McKinley bill, except that the ad valorem addition is 20 per cent instead of 50, and the difference is made up by specific deties added.

On blankels and flannels for under wear, at 30 cents per pound, the duty shall be per pound, the same as on one and a half pounds of unworked wool, plus 5 cents, and 15 per cent ad valorem. the same basis; duties are one-half on less than 30 and more than 40 cents, twice th duty on unworked wool, plus 8 cents, and and less than 50 cents, three times the duty on unworked wool, plus 10 cents and 20 per cent ad valorem; blankets at more than 50 cents per pound, three and a half times the duty on unworked wool, plus 15 cents and 20 per cent ad valorem

dress goods are valued per square yard, as follows: Less than 15 cents, daty, 7 cents; more than 15 cents, 8 cents; under 10 cents per yard, 2 cents; more than 10 cents, 3 3-4 cents; more than 12 1-2 cents, 5 1-4 cents; more than 17 1-2 cents, 7 1-4 cents; more than 22 1-2 cents, 7 1-4 cents plus 2 cents per square yard for every 5 cents of additional value over 22 1-2 cents, and plus 20 per centum ad valorem for all values mentioned.

On wonien's and children's dress goods, etc., composed wholly or in part of and not specifically provided for, the duty shall be 11 cents per square yard; not exceeding 12 1-2 cents, in addition to the foregoing duties, 3.3-4 cents; more than 12 1-2 cents, 5 1-4 cents; more than 17 1-2 cents, 7 1-4 cents; more than 22 1-2 cents, 7 1-4 cents plus 2 cents for every 5 cents of value over 22 1-2 cents, and in addition o per centum ad valorem.

On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing annarel of every description not specially provided for, the duty per nound shall be four and our-half time the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 60 per centum ad

On cloaks, dolmans, etc., for ladies, and goods of similar description, the duty per pound shall be four and one-half times the duty on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 60 per centum ad valorem

On webbings, gorings, braces, beltings etc., 60 cents per pound plus 60 per cent ad valorem; Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, and rugs, and Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, 60 cents and 40 per centum ad va-lorem; Brussels carpet, 44 cents and 40 percentum advalorem; velvet andtapestry, velvet carpet, 40 cents and 40 per centum ad valorem; tapestry Brussels carpet, 28 cents and 40 per centum ad valorem; treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian curpets, 19 cents and 40 per centum ad valorem; wood, Dutch, and two-ply ingrain carpets, 14 cents and 40 per centum ad valorent druggets and bookings, 22 cents and 40 per centum ad valorem; felt carpeting, 11 cents and 40 per centum ad valorem; carriets not specially provided for, 50 per centum ad valorem, etc.

Coal, bitominous, and snale, 75 cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; coni, slack or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen 30 cents per ton, twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; coke, 20 per

The Free List.

Achts-Arsenic or arsenious, fluoric, by rochloric or muriatic; mitric, phospi sterie, or altro-pierie; prassie and silicie Athumen, Alizarin, amber, ambergris and

Any animal imported specially for breedng purposes shall be admitted free: Pro-ided, That no such animal shall be admited free unless once bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in the book of

word established for that breed Ammals brought into the United States emporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also, teams of animals, including their harness and tackle, and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological adlections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or

profit. Amatto, roucou, roucou, or orleans, and all extracts of antimony are, crude sulphite of apatite, arrow root in its natural state and not manufactured, arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment, arschiate of aulline, Art educational steps, composed of

MENTAL EFFECTS.

A Healing Test for the Mind.

There are a number of commendable things taught by so-called mind-healers. For instance, "Mind is the real being, the real man, which moves the tems, legs, yes, etc., as machines which do its will. Body is made up entirely of what comes from the ground and alt. A peculiar compound of earth and water, delicately and most deftly arranged, to be sure, but simple earth and water, nevertheless,

living mind. There seems to be two minds to each body, or two selves; one which runs the so-called automatic members, stomach, heart, bowels, etc., etc., and the other which conducts the movements of the

without any force, intelligence or motio

in it, except as it is acted upon by the

outer members, arms, etc. It is a curious psychological fact that when one is slightly siling a new line of thought will quickly affect the body favorably, and particularly if that mental trend run somewhat as follows: "I am not body."

"My real self is unseen and is Mind or Spirit, which is the same as life. Body being dead material cannot complain to me, except as I sensitize it and permit the complaints." If a person can bring himself to thoroughly believe this, without a shadow of doubt, a most curious and healing effect is quickly felt in the body. Many people have not a well enoug trained mind to command just what it shall or shall not do, but where the mind is well in hand, so to speak, the result of such mental exercise is marked and cannot be forgotten.

We write the above knowing that it will reach the eye of some honest searcher after some of the new laws which are lately coming to be known of man, and to say that while on the subject of healthful living, it should not be forgotten that good nourishing food and drink are necessary and the unnatural babits are better left off than clung to. If the reader has couble with coffee and has never used the food-drink, Postum Cercul, it will well repay the trial.

There is but one genuine, original Postum Cereal Coffee, with a multit imitations offered as "just as good,"

than 6 cents per gross

Articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tenning not specially provided for in this net.

Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of anufacture, or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture, exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign ncts, including shooks, when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign anufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Tree but the exemption of bags duty shall apply only domestic bags as mity such imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded; provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of draw back has been made, the re-importation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law; and provided further, that when manufactured to bacco which has been exported without payment of internal revenue tax shall be reimported it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of ustoms until internal revenue stamos in payment of the legal duties shall be placed

Ashestos inits natural state as taken from the carth, not assorted , purified or advanced Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet root

Asphaltum and bitumen, crude, not ner.

Asafetida; balm of Gilead; barks fro which quinine may be extracted; barytat;

bauxite: beeswax.

Binding twine, except such as is imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles from the United States, which shall be subject to a duty of one-half of I cent per pound.

Belis, broken, and bell metal; birds, staffed; birds and land and water fowls, bismuth; bladers; crude or saited, for pres ervation only, and manufactured; blood. dried; bones; books, engravings, photo-graphs, etchings, for the use of the Library of Congress; Brazil paste; Brazilian pebble; Breccia; Bristles, crude; Broomcorn; bulllon, gold or silver; Burgundy pitch,

Cadmigm, calamine, camphor, crude; cas tor oil custoreum, cat gut, whip gut or worm gut; cerejum, chalk, crude; chro mate of iron or chromic ore, civet, crude; clay, common blue clay; coal, anthracite, and coal stores of American vessels.

Coal tar, crude and pitch of coal tar, and dead or creosote oil; cobult and cobalt ore, escentus, indicus, cochineat, cocoa, or cacao, crude; coffee, coins, gold, silver and copper; coir and coir yarn, old copper, copper and copper cement, corst, marine; carkwood, or cork bark; cotton and cotton waste, cryolite, or kryolith; codbear, curling stones and carling stone handles, curry curry powder, cutch, cuttle-fish bon Dandelton roots, diamonds and other prestones, rough or uncut; divi-divi, dragon's blood, drugs.

Eggs of birds, fish and insects; emery ere, ergot. Fans, common palm-leaf and palm-leaf; ispar, felt, fibrin, fish skins, filint, fos stis, fruits, furs, furs, undressed; fur skins

Gambier, grasses and fibres, jute, jute butts, manila, sisalgrass, sunn, and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, not dressed, not specially provided for

Goldbeaters' molds and goldbeaters' skins rease and oils, not specially provided

Guano, manures, guttapercha, crude Hair of horse, cattle and other animals, but unmanufactured, not specially pro vided for in this act, and human hair, raw,

melean and not drawn. Hides, raw or uncured, wet, dry, salted or pickied; Angora goat skins, raw, with out the wool, manufactured; asses' skins, raw or manufactured, and skins, except sheepskins with the wool on. Hide on other gine stock. Hide rope, manufactured. Hop roots, for cultiva-tion. Horn, and parts of, not cut, sawed or otherwise manufactured, and born strips

and tips. Ice, main rubber, crude and milk of, and old scrap or refuse india rubber; indigo, iodine, crude; ipecac, iridium, ivory tusks, sawed vertically across the grain, with cuts not less than four inches apart, and not otherwise cut or manufactured or adcanced in value from the natural state, and vegetable ivory.

Jalap, jet, unmanufactured; joss stick r toss light, junk, old. Kelp, kiserine, kianite or cyanite, and

kainite Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell; lac spirits; lactarene; lava, un manufactured; leeches; licorice root, un ground.

Life-boats and life-saving apparatus. specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encorage the saving of uman life; lime, citrate of; lime, chloride of, or bleaching po wder; lithographic stones, not engraved; litmus, prepared or not pre pared.

Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of

Magnesite, or native mineral carbonate of magnesia; magnesium, oxide and ore of nunganese, manna, manuscripts, marrow, crude; marschmallow or althea root, leaves or flowers, natural or unmanufactured; medals of gold, silver or copper, bestowed as trophies or prizes; meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured; minerals, crude, or no advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufac-ture, not specially provided for; models of otions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery; moss, sea, sea weeds and vegetable sub stances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for; musk

crude, in natural pods; myrobolan. Needles, hand-sewing and darning Newspapers and periodicals, the latter neaning unbound or paper-covered publications, containing current literature, and ssued at stated periods. Nots, Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts and palm-nut ternels; cocoanuts in the shell and broken cocoanut mest, or copra, not shredded lessicated, or prepared in any manner. Nux

vomica. Oakum, oil cake. Oils-Amber, crude or rectified, am bergris, anise, or anise seed, aniling cajepuie, caraway, cedrat, chamomile civet, cocoanut, fennel, jasmine or jasimie juglandium, juniper, mace, neroli, or orange flower, nut oil or oil of nuts not or mechanical purposes and fit only for such use, palm, thyme, origanum red or white, vaierian, and also spermaceti, whale and other fisholls or American fisheries, and all other articles the products of such fisheries; petroleum crude or refined, provided that if there he imported into the United States crude petroleun or the products of crude petroleum pro duced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its product exported from the United States, there shall be levied,

paid, and collected upon said crude pe

troleum or its product so imported 40 per

centum ad valorem. Orchil, or orchil

liquid. Ores of gold, silver, copper, or

nickel, and nickel matte, sweepings of

old and silver. Osm Palladium, paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags (other than wool), waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging, and poplar or other woods; parchment and veilum; pearl, mother of and shells, not sawed, cut, poiished or otherwise manufactured or ad vanced in value from the natural state.

Personal effects, not merchandise, of citi zens of the United States dying in foreign countries; pewter and old Britannia metal. hosphates, crude or native,

Plants, trees, shrubs , roots, seed cane an eds, imported by the Government. Plaster rock, or gypsum, or terra alba crude and not calcined, ground or other-wise advanced from the natural state.

Platina, in ingots, bars, sheets and wire Platinum, manufactured and vases, re torts and other apparatus, vessels and parts thereof composed of ptatinum for chemcal use. Plumbago. Potash, crude or "black salts;" nitrate of potash, or saltpeter, crude. Sulphate of potash, crude or refined, and muriate of potash. Pula. Quinta, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or

salts of chinchona bark. Rags, not otherwise specially provided

for. Rennes, raw or prepared. Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake, sage, crude; salacin; Seeds-Anise, caraway, cardamon, cot-ton, cummin, fennel, fenugreck, hemp, boarhound, mustard, rape, St. John's bread, or bene; sugar beet, mangel wurzel. sorghum, or sugar cane, for seed, and all flower and grass seeds; all the foregoing not specially provided for. Salep, or saloup; shotgun barrels, forged,

rough-bored. Silk, raw, or as recled from the coucon, but not doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture; silk cocoons and silk waste; silkworms' eggs Skeletons and other preparations for

anatomy.

Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate, and blorate of; sodium.

Specimens of natural history, botany, ad mineralogy, when imported for cabinets or as objects of science. Spices-Cassia, cassia vera, and ensets

buds; cinnamon and chips of, cloves and clove stems; mace; nutmegs; pepper, black or white; pipemento; all the foregoing when unground; ginger-root, unground and not preserved or candied. Spunk.

Spurs and tilts used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain and stoneware. Stone and sand-Burr stone in blocks rough or unmanufactured; cliff stone, unmanufactured; rotten stone, tripoli and sand, crude or manufactured, not otherwise provided for in this act.

Storax or stryax. Strontia, oxide of and protoxide of strontian and strontianite, or mineral arbonate of strontia.

Sulphur, lac or precipitated, and sulphur r brimstone, crude, in bulk; sulphur ore is pyrites, or sulphur of iron in its natural date, containing in excess of 25 per cent of sulphur, and sulphur not othe vided for.

Sulphuric acid, which at the temperature of 60 degrees Fabrenheit, does not exceed the specific gravity of one and three hur dred and eighthy thousandths, for use in manufacturing super phosphate of lime or artificial manures of any kind, or for any agricultural purposes; provided, that upor country, whether independent or a de pendency, which imposes a duty upon sulphuric acid exported from the United a duty of 1-4 of 1 cent per pound.

Tar and pitch of wood Tea and tea plants.

Teeth, natural, or manufactured. Terra Japanica: Tin ore, cossiterite or black exide of

in, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain r graulated Tobacco stems.

Tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans. Turmaric. Turpentine, venice

Turpentine, spirits of. Turtles. Types, old and fit only to be manu

Uranium, oxide and salts. Vaccine virus.

Verdigris, or subacetate of copper

Wax, vegetable of mineral. Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar per-sonal effects of persons arriving in the United States. But this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons for the immediate purposes of the journey and pres ent comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale; and in case the persons thus arriving are citizens or residents of the United States, the articles exempted shall not exceed \$100 in value, nor shall the exoption apply to residents of other coun tries entering the United States more than once in each year; provided, how-ever, that all the wearing apparel and other personal effects of residents of the United States, so returning, as may been taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries and which have not been advanced in value or improved n condition by any process of labor or manufacture in such countries, shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Sec

retary of the Treasury. Whalebone, unmanufactured. Wood-Logs and round unmanufactured imber, including pulp wood, firewood, handle bolts, shingle bolts, gun blocks for gunstocks, rough hewn or sawed, hop poles, fence posts, ship timber and ship plank ing; all the foregoing not specially provided for.

Woods, namely-Cedar, lignum-vitae, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, ma hogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough, or bewn only; briar root or briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured, or not forther advanced than out into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, rattan, reeds, India malacca joints, and sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange myrtle, and other woods not specially pro vided for in this act, in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking

The sections of the bill which follow ave not hitherto been published, either in an incomplete form or by abstract. Works of art-Artistic paintings, statuary and specimens of sculpture, the professional productions of a statuary or sculptor only; etchings, drawings, engrav ings, photographic pictures, artistic works in terra cotta, parian, bisque or porcelain specially provided for, olive oil or olive oil antiquities, or artistic copies thereof in metal, marble or other material; any of the foregoing imported for free exhibition. solely for the promotion and encourage ment of science, art or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but bonds shall be given to the United States for such duties as may be imposed by law upon any or all such articles a shall not be exported within six months after such importation, or for the pay ment of lawful duty which may accrue if any of the articles aforesaid be sold, subject at any time to examination and

inspection by the proper officers of th may extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where application is made; and the privileges of this section shall not be allowed to associations, corporations, firms or individuals engaged in

or connected with business of a private or ommercial character. The Republican members for several days have been considering how best they could change the duty on woolens and potter from ad valorem to specific so as to make be bill consistent throughout.

At the final meeting yesterday morning specific rates Were fixed on some of th principal manufactures of Wool, which will e enumerated below. In some cases this change of basis was found not to be practicable, but it was made in every instance

Wherever possible.

The chemical schedules show changes from the McKinley bill and the present law, as shown by the statement published in The Times several days ago. The change in glassware and metals are in the way of advances, with no very great addition upon any one article. A number of agricultoral products are taken from the fre ist, as already stated in The Times, by this means about one-twentieth of the otal added revenue is to be made up.

The heaviest increases are in jute line and mp, and their manufactures, as already published, and in these hemp es pecially is given protection. The change in the pulp and paper schedule are in dgnificant in their effect upon the total revenue. The silk duties are a little higher than in the McKinley bill. Liquors and cottons show small variations. While the aggregate in the sundries is large, the list i so large and varied, that few sharp ad vances are made.

CONGRESS SESSION

Continued from First Page. This was followed by the ceremony of

swearing in the members. delegations from Arkansas, California, Colorado, and Connecticut formed the second batch of members to whom the oath was administered. And so it went on until all had sworn to support and defend the Constitution of the United

lomestic, and to discharge the duties of their office well and faithfully.

The three delegates from Arizona, New Mexico, and Okiahoma, closed the procession, except that four members who preferred to "affirm" rather than to "swear," came forward and qualified in that man

States against all enemies, foreign and

Four Representatives whose names had not appeared on the clerk's list were by unanimous consent permitted to take the oath. They were Messrs. McMillin, Democrat, Tennessee; Dolliver, Republican, Iowa. Pierce, Democrat, Tennessee, and Bell.

Democrat. Texas. On motion of Mr. Grosvenor the appointment of the officers was made as voted by the Republican caucus Saturday, and

they were swornin. Resolutions to notify the Senate and President of the organization of the House were passed, and three members, to join a committee on the part of the Senate, were ointed to wait upon the President

Mr. Henderson offered a resolution that, ntil otherwise ordered, the rules of th House of the Fifty fourth Congress be donted as the rules of the House in the Fifty-fifth Congress, and on this he moved the previous question. To this another Re-publican member from Iowa, Mr. Hepbura proposed an amendment limiting the cor timpance of those rules to thirty days from this date.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee asked Mr. Hen derson, indirectly, whether it was the pur se of the Committee on Rules to report code of rules, and to let the House hav an opportunity to vote upon th There is no doubt," said Mr. Hender-

son, "that that will be done. The House will have the follest opportunity to offer amendments to the rules that will be presented." The House was counted on Mr. Henon's metion for the previous question.

and the Speaker reported the close vots of 157 ayes and 158 pays, a majority of 1 against the Republican managers, the inority voting solidly. The Speaker announced an addition of one vote to the ayes (making it a tie) but that was immediately followed by an addition of one to the noes The vote nd navs. and resulted in ordering the previous qu

tion on Mr. Henderson's resolution by 183 yeas and 152 nays, several Republicans having changed their votes from no to aye. When ready to draw seats there was a rattling of ivories in a box that was a strong reminder of games of chance. Mr McMillin, of Tennessee, asked the usual unanimous consent for Mr. Grow and Mr. Holman, the oldest members on each side to have preference without lot. Mr. W. A tone asked that Mr. Harmer be added, and a Democrat asked that Mr. Bland be put with him. Then Mr. Cannon said the chair man of the Ways and Means Committee should be put on the list. Mr McMillin responded that he was willing for this and

for the chairman of Appropriations to go There was considerable confusion ever Finally Mr. McMillin attempted to clear the situation by a restatement of the several proposals, and in closing said, inadvertently, Mr. Cannon proposed to put himself on the preferred list. This raised a laugh, in which Mr. McMillin tried to correct himself, and Mr. Cannon added to

the merriment by throwing him a kiss. When Speaker Reed put the question upon the two named by Mr. McMillin Mr. Adams objected unless Mr. Harmer Was included. As a result "Father" Holman was among the last allotted and found a seat in the "Cherokee Strip," far on the

Speaker's right. Three hundred and sixty small Ivory ubes, each bearing a number, were place a box on the clerk's desk and were shaken up, and one of the pages, blindfolded, stood by the box and drew out these dice, one by one, handing each to a clerk at his side, who thereupon called e name of the member corresponding to the number.

The winner of the first prize was Mr. Sullivan, Dem., Mississippi, and of the second, Mr. Belden, Rep., New York.

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CONSULTATION IN PERSON OR FALE

Among the early prize-winners were Messrs Grosvenor, Rep., Ohio; Bland, Dem., Missouri; Grow, Rep., Pennsylvania, and McMillin, Dem., Tennessee. Two-thirds of the scats were engaged before Mr. Dingley's name was called. As members selected their seats, many of their desks were made the depositories of artistic constructions of flowers. While this scene was being acted, to the great amusement of the galleries, the committee ap-pointed to walt upon the President reported, through Mr. Payne, Rep., New York, that the President had sent his kindly greeting to Congress," and said

in writing. The making of the report followed instantly (at 3:15 p. m.) by the delivery of the President's message, but its rea was withheld until the senting of members was completed.

that he would comin

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Richardb. supported by Mr. Connor, it was agreed that the Democrats should have the block of seats on the middle aisle, and Republicans coming at the end must go into the strip. As a result of this Messrs. Henderson, Hitt, McAleer, and Connolly are located with Mr. Dockery, and other Democrats, in the "strip." Mr. Hinrichsen has a seat far back in the same vicinity.

It was a lucky day for new members, and Messrs, Cannon, Hepkins, Payne, Evans and Hepburn got places in the back row. Mr. Babcock, who was called aimost at the last, had pre-empted a chair in the center of the back tier, on the Republican Messrs. Bailey and Richardson got places

near their old seats, as did Jerry Simp-The President's message was read and was referred, on motion of Mr. Dingley, to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Dingley then introduced his tariff

hill, which was also referred to the Com-mittee on Ways and Means. The Speaker announced the appointment of the Committees on Rules, on Ways and Means, and on Mileage, as follows: Committee on Rules - The Speaker, Messrs. Henderson, Iowa: Dalzell, Pennsylvania, Republicans: Pailey, Texas, and McMillin,

Tennessee, Democrats. Committee on Mileage-Messrs. Wright of Massachusetts, chairman; Barham of lifornia, Booze of Maryland, Republicans; Cooper of Texas, Lewis of Georgia,

Permission was given to the Committee on Ways and Means to sit during the session of the House, and to have all necessary printing done; and the House

adjourned till Thursday next.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS. They Were Less Interesting Than

Those in the House. The extraordinary session of the Fiftyfifth Congress was opened yesterday by ding the President's proclamation convening it. Sixty-eight Senators answered to the roll-call.

The main attraction of the day was at the other end of the Capitol, and the audience in the galleries was largely in the nature of an overflow from the House. The newness of the Senate was so what work off by its special session of last reek, but the crowd devoted its attention to the notables, old and new, who were in

The credentials of the appointed Senator from Oregon, Henry W. Corbett, wete presented by Senator McBride, and on otion of Senator Gray, were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This was the course previously taken with the credentials of Mr. Wood, and be no favorable action. Ex-Senator Corbett's friends are very confident that his case, if considered, will present features not offered in the Montana and Washington cases, which are generally considered as

precedents. Senator W. A. Harris, of Kansas, was sworn in. He was absent during the first necial session.

After the appointment of committees to notify the President and the House that the Senate was ready to begin its duties, a recess was taken until 2 p. m. At 3:15 the first message of President McKinley was read.

The message occupied the undivided at-tention of the Senators and of the audience in the galleries, but no demonstration followed its conclus Then, on motion of Mr. Allison, the Senate

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at 3:25, adjourned until today, at noon.

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\$7.50 Prices range from \$7.50 for very handsome garments, extremely well made and lined, up to \$25 for the best that can be bought. "Custom-made" would cost you nearly double. Intermediate prices are \$10, \$15 and \$20. Your money is "on call" if you want it back after purchas-

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MARTIN'S GRAVE MISTAKE

Columbian University's Financial Agent Misapplied Its Funds.

THE SHORTAGE MADE GOOD

Has Reen a Trusted Official for Years-It Is Not Believed That He Intended to Defraud the Unisersity-There Will Be No Criminal Prosecution.

Mr. Robert H. Martin, for over five years he financial agent and secretary-treasiter of Columbian University, has resigned nder circumstances which the many friends in this city will regret to learn. At the February meeting of the directors of the university he confessed to a shortage of \$4,840 in his accounts, and tendered his resignation to take effect March 31. His coks were turned over to an auditing committee, consisting of S. W. Wendward, J. Ormand Wilson, Charles W. Needbar and William H. McKnew, who found this surprising shortage to be correct. Mr Martin's bondsmen were called together at once, and the entire amount was paid over to the university, thus avoiding any legal prosecution, and the unfortunate affair was kept as quet as possible. Mr. Martin is still performing his duties

and will continue until the first of April. manager of "The Evangel," a religious paper published in Battimore by Mr. H. M. Wharton, a Weil-known Eaglist evangelist.

For several years Mr. Martin has been the teacher of a Bible class in the First Baptist Church, Sixteenth and O streets, and he is a Warm personal friend of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Stakley, and many of the prominent members of the church. He is a man of fine appearance and refine-ment and has for many years occupied a good social position living in an elegant a Wife and two beautiful little girls.

His solary as secretary treasurer and financial agent of Columbian Eniversity has been \$2,000 a year, and he owns his home and other real estate. His position is a responsible one and be has frequently negotiated large leans for the university, metimes amounting to as much as \$50, 00 each. All the trust and endowment funds have been under his charge,

get behind or for what purpose he used the moneys committed to his charge, is yet a mystery to many of his friends. Bis misconduct seems to date back not further than last summer, for his books were audited last May, and every penny of the university's money was then accounted for. At the February meeting of the directors, however, a suspicious complaint was received from a former creditor, who the university on a certain date, but since

Mr. Martin was questioned about this uplaint, and it was then he broke down and confessed that he had not only falled to credit the payment on his books in this case, but in two others, aggregating \$4,840. That he had used the money for private purposes he frankly admitted, but told the directors that this was the only tangie in his accounts. When his books were examined his statements were found to be

When his shortage was made good these paid tills were credited on the books, and it is not believed any others are out-

As soon as the resignation of Mr. Martin uneed and the circu sected with it became known, Rev. Dr. Benainh L. Whitman, president of the university, and several directors made an effort to shield the unfortunate man and suppress the facts from publication, but they were finally compelled to appounce the truth. He is a man in whom all the men interested in the university and all those who know him personally have had the greatest confidence. He is a man of

utive ability, and has a pleasing Mr. Martin came here from Virginia in 1872 and entered the Postoffice Department as a clerk. While studying medicine in the university he secured a position there as a bookkeeper, from which he gradually rose to be secretary-treasurer, and a little over five years ago he was made the financial agent. He speculated In property, it is said, aside from his business connection with the university, through which he was thrown with numerous local business men, and it is also sold that he kept fine norses, dealing in them to some

extent, but purely for pleasure. When he was seen inst night at his home he withdrew from his family and a party of friends he was enfertaining and when questioned as to what led him to misappropriate the funds entrusted to

him, he broke down. "It has all been settled," he said. "and it will rain my prospects and humiliate my wife and babies to make the mistake known: I simply used the money for business purposes, and made it go seems to indicate clearly that there will upon the demand of the trustees of the no favorable action. Ex-Senator Corme and legal prosecution is not dreamed of. "I have been offered another position at an advance in salary, and making this

known may spoil all my chances." Mr. Martin's voice faltered when he referred again to pain and serrow he has brought upon his loving family. He immediately went to see President Whitman, of the university, to ascertain if

the affair could not be further suppressed, but that gentleman had gone out and left a note addressed to him, which said: "I cannot suppress this any longer." He had done all in his power to shield him, but his shortage had become public

gossip. The official statement of Dr. Whitman

"On February 19, Mr. Robert H Martin, who, for five years and a half, has been financial agent and secretary and treasurer of the university, was asked for his resigpation, which, on that day, was tendered to take effect March 31. This step was taken because it was believed that the general interests of the university would be promoted thereby. No one supposed that there was any irregularity in Mr. Martin's accounts. Upon examination, how-ever, a shortage of \$4,540 was discovered. The entire amount of this shortage has been 0 covered, so that the university Will lose



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